

# THE NORTHWEST LINGVIST



Volume 24 No.1, Winter 2010

## Understanding Certification of Healthcare Interpreters

By Cynthia E. Roat, MPH

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Certification is a hot topic in the world of healthcare interpreting these days. Who should do it? What will be tested? When will it be ready? Where will testing be offered? Perhaps the most basic question, though, is not who, what, when or where — but why. Why do we need certification? How will it help the field of medical interpreting progress?

#### Where does certification fit?

I want to share with you a vision from the National Council on Interpreting in Health Care. In the mid-1990's, healthcare interpreting was no more than an ad hoc activity in most of the country. How could we change this well-meaning, improvised response to language barriers into a profession? The NCIHC posited five steps, each of which built on the one before:

1. Agreement on the **interpreter's role** in healthcare settings;
2. National consensus on a single **code of ethics**, reflecting the understanding of the interpreter's role;
3. National consensus on a set of **standards of practice**, supporting the code of ethics;
4. National consensus on **standards for training programs**, assuring

that that ethics and standards of practice are being taught effectively; and

5. National **certification**, designed to test the skills being taught in the training programs that reflect the standards of practice that support the code of ethics that reflect the interpreter's role.

This systematic approach was designed to build a coherent framework for healthcare interpreting, so that interpreters would have a reasonable chance of knowing what was expected of them, building those skills, and being able to demonstrate them proficiently.

Since these discussions started nationally in the mid-1990s, great strides have been made. Discussions on the interpreter's role in healthcare settings were explicated in a Working Paper published by the NCIHC in 2001. A national consensus-building process led to the publication of the National Code of Ethics for Interpreters in Health Care in 2004 and the National Standards of Practice for Interpreters in Health Care in 2005. (*All three are available for free download at [www.ncihc.org](http://www.ncihc.org).*) Standards for training programs are currently under development, scheduled for comple-

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WITShasa Web page which can be visited at www.witsnet.org.

## NOTIS Notes

### New Members

Sirgut Ashenaffi	Amharic < English
Adiene Blum	Portugues < English English > Spanish
Marianne Casson	
Anne Crawford	
Nolan A Edwards	
Bethany Gipson	Spanish > English
Harumi Kato	English > Japanese
Abdullahi Omar	Somali > English
Marieke Rajchel	Dutch < English
Padam Rizal	Nepali < English
Mark Rudeen	
Ann Marie Temple	French > English
Zhixiong Zhong	Cantonese < English English > Chinese English < Mandarin

### Rejoining Members

Clarissa Surek-Clark	English < Portuguese
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## Cultural Corner

By Laura A. Wideburg

St. Valentine's Day is upon us, and, no, it was not made up by Hallmark! The custom remains from the centuries when Europe was Catholic and every day of the week had its own name to reflect honor on a certain saint. St. Valentine was a second century Christian who had been martyred for his faith. While in jail, he managed to send letters and arrange a marriage, which is why he became the patron saint of lovers.

In the United States, it is no longer customary to have a name associated with every day of the year, but some saints' days have become popular nevertheless. The large amount of Irish immigration meant that Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, is fêted throughout areas with large Irish populations, such as Chicago and Boston.

Other countries in the world, especially Catholic ones, still have names for each day of the year, and their towns, guilds and nations celebrate the day of their patron. Although Sweden has not been Catholic for four hundred years, each day of the week is given a name, and on the day of your name, your *namnsdag*, you can expect to receive cards, flowers and small gifts from your acquaintances, friends and family. The celebration of *namnsdag* is so popular that the Swedes have devised an alternative name-day calendar so that recent immigrants from Muslim nations are able to be fêted, too.

Meanwhile, St. Valentine is remembered with flowers, chocolate and paper hearts. I am sure that the second century martyr would be surprised to see that his name still lives throughout the world, covered in flowers and hopes for romantic happiness.

## Letter from the NOTIS President

By Laura A. Wideburg

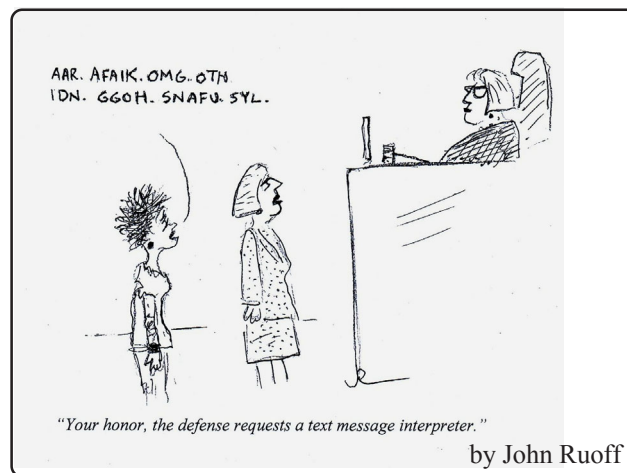
2010 will be a challenging year. Bills regarding the status of interpreters are being presented in Olympia, and the final results will not be known by this newsletter's deadline, but the NOTIS Board and the President are informed and will be acting appropriately on behalf of the NOTIS membership. Pressures on wages are downward, and expenses are heading the other direction.

Still, NOTIS is dedicated to providing services to the membership, especially in the form of programs which lead to ATA credits for continuing education and in outreach. Both of these areas have been under special focus during my first year as President and the Board will con-

tinue to provide even more programs during the coming year. We are looking forward to presenting more programs in Portland as well as Eastern Washington in the year ahead.

The Holiday Party was great fun! My thanks to the Program Committees of both WITS and NOTIS for putting together another awesome fun time, with great music and atmosphere and to all members who brought wonderful food! It was a true international experience!

May 2010 bring you peace and prosperity in your work and your lives!



## Membership Renewal

Thanks to all of you who have renewed!

A reminder, if you have not renewed your membership in NOTIS,  
this is your last copy of The Northwest Linguist

## Team Interpreting and Ethics Workshop

By Lorane Alisa West

On November 14, 2009, AOC hosted a wonderful WITS workshop on two topics of ongoing concern to court interpreters: ethics and team interpreting. Either one of these topics could easily have been expanded into an all-day session because of the wealth of information provided and the lively discussions with real-life examples. If you missed them, look for these workshops to be provided again in the next reporting period.

Our own WITS President presented the Ethics Workshop and Roundtable. As an interpreter who is both state and federally certified and who works in all areas of court and conference practice, he brought a depth of knowledge to the topic that was invaluable. He presented three main sources of information: our own GR 11.1 Code of Conduct; a cross-comparison of that code to others such as DSHS, AIIC, and NAJIT; and a special list possibly never before revealed of Kenny's own tips from years of working in all arenas.

Kenny pointed out that ethics is the why, while protocol is the how. It is important to know our ethical code but it is also important to be aware of protocol: how to carry it out. He set up an excellent roundtable discussion by soliciting real-life situations from the crowd, with two requests: tie your discussion to the actual code, and limit your comments to two minutes. This was amazing. Almost anyone can actually make their point in two minutes. This reined in the discussion from the usual "What I would do" to "This is what the code says we must do" — this is one solution and let's analyze that according to the code to see if we are fulfilling our ethical obligations." It also allowed for many more voices to be heard. As usual, several managers were present, including King County and Seattle Municipal Court, and their advice was an added resource and a reminder that these interpreter coordinators are there to help us meet the highest standard of practice.

Kenny was kind enough to wrap up his presentation by sharing the rules for his own practice. Non-intervention; unobtrusiveness; firmness and brevity when intervention is necessary; professionalism; trusting one's gut feeling on ethics; complying with the judge unless it's a crime to do so; making a positive contribution; remembering self-care; and last but not least (as beautifully modeled by Kenny) wearing a flawless suit. Kenny's rules allow interpreters to follow the code while doing no

harm to the proceedings, remaining understated and professional, making a useful contribution, taking care of ourselves so we can be at our best, and all the while, looking absolutely stunning while doing so (the caveat being that you should try to look stunning in dark, muted professional courtroom clothes!)

The final thought was a hope that through collegial sharing and ongoing training, we may reach a standard of practice that becomes the norm for all interpreters in all venues as much as possible. And that this shared standard will fulfill all of the above ideals — not only meeting our code, but exceeding it.

The Team Interpreting Workshop was of course presented by a team: Claudia A'Zar, Gabriela de Castro and Kenny Barger. All three are federally certified and have many years' combined experience as team interpreters in both courtrooms and conferences. They referenced the NAJIT position paper on Team Interpreting in the Courtroom, which outlines many reasons why team interpreting is necessary for due process in any lengthy court proceeding. While the NAJIT paper cites studies showing diminishing accuracy at around the 30-minute mark, many interpreters agreed that a 15-minute switch-off can be a good baseline.

One of the most common misconceptions in team interpreting is that the passive interpreter is "resting." While for the first two minutes after the switch-off one might indeed find me staring exhausted and frightened into space like a deer in the headlights, my mind reeling from the dizzying spin of words and phrases still circulating in my brain, that is indeed not our full role. In fact, the word passive is misleading. The passive interpreter will be writing down names and numbers for the active partner. The passive interpreter will be a second set of ears and can, as signaled, ask the court to have parties speak louder or repeat a phrase, without the active interpreter having to miss a beat in the simultaneous. The passive interpreter also provides vocabulary, can run for needed equipment, and serves as moral support, ready to take over at a signal at any moment.

Some of the important ways in which new partners can work together more smoothly is to have a pre-session and work out the details of their collaboration. This

*Continues on page 7* ○○○

...Understanding Certification (Continued from page 1) ○○○

tion by the close of 2010. Certification would be the next logical step.

There are those in the field of medical interpreting, however, who have felt acutely the need for national certification sooner rather than later, even before the standards for training programs are complete. For hospitals, certification is an easy way to measure the skills of a potential employee or contractor, as well as a protection against liability. Many interpreters believe that certification will lead to higher wages, more respect, and a means to prove their advanced skills. Advocates hope that certification will lead to better interpreting and therefore to better patient-provider communication. Some commercial language companies see certification as a basis for charging more for their services. Whether any of these expectations are met depends to a large degree on the quality of whatever certification process is developed and on how that process is implemented. Will national certification lead to an advancement of the field? Or simply to more confusion? To judge, we need to understand more about what certification really is.

#### What is certification?

Certification is simply a statement by a particular body guaranteeing that a particular candidate is capable of performing a particular set of tasks to a particular level of competence. A certification process in a skill-based profession like interpreting most often requires a demonstration of skills (a test), but it may also include other steps, such as a certain level of education or training. Knowing that someone is 'certified' tells you nothing unless you know that the certification process is **valid** and **reliable**, and that the certifying body is **credible**. Let's look at what those three words mean.

**Validity** means that the test actually measures what it says it measures. We look for validity in content and in construct. The test's content, for example, should reflect knowledge related to the tested topic. So, we don't require students to analyze a poem on a biology test, and we shouldn't ask interpreters to diagnose disease from a case study on an interpreting test. A valid healthcare interpreting certification tests those skills — and only those skills — that are necessary for healthcare interpreters to fulfill their function. Construct validity means that the way the test is administered does not require skills other than the ones you are testing. So, a test of *language* skills should not require the candidate to *interpret* — that's a different

skill set. A test of oral language ability should not require reading and writing — those are different skills too. The most valid test for an interpreter, then, would be for raters to observe an interpreter during an actual interpreting encounter. Of course, this is not possible in most cases, so we have to compromise somewhat on construct validity. A test of interpreting skills will probably require some skills not technically essential for an interpreter, for example, reading, writing or perhaps using a computer to take the test. A good evaluation of interpreting ability, however, will minimize the use of non-essential skills and provide alternative methods of testing for candidates who feel that those testing methods are actually creating a barrier to their demonstrating the essential skills.

**Reliability** means that a given candidate will get a similar score regardless of which form of a test he takes, who administers it, when he takes it, who rates it, when it is rated and if it is re-rated later. Reliability depends on careful selection, training, and supervision of test administrators and test raters. Administrators must be trained to give the test the same way to all candidates. Raters must be trained to rate consistently so that they all rate a given candidate's test the same. The degree to which raters' scoring agrees with each other is called inter-rater reliability. An inter-rater reliability of 1.0 (which is highly unusual) means that all the raters came up with the exact same score on a given candidate's test. Scores as low as 0.7 are still considered acceptable. Below that, a candidate may start to wonder whether her failing grade was due to her performance or to the person who graded the test.

A test's **credibility** depends a great deal on how it was developed, who is implementing it and what conflicts of interest come into play. For example, a professional association offering an interpreter certification without making a profit has no stake in whether a given candidate passes the test or not; it doesn't gain anything by failing candidates or passing them. There is no conflict of interest. Compare this to a large telephonic interpreting company offering to test the interpreters at a hospital where it provides telephonic interpreting. The fewer interpreters pass the company's test, the more the hospital may have to use the company's telephonic interpreters. The company has a vested interest in failing the hospital's interpreters, so there is a conflict of interest. Whether or not the company actually does fail candidates in order to boost its own business is irrelevant; the fact that it has a vested interest to do so creates the conflict and makes that company an inappropriate organization to

be involved in certification. Checking for conflicts of interest is important as a means of judging the credibility of a certification process.

The good news for those interested in certification is the launch last September of the Certification Commission for Healthcare Interpreters (CCHI). The CCHI is the logical successor to the National Coalition on Certification for Healthcare Interpreters, an informal coalition initially convened by the National Council on Interpreting in Health Care (NCIHC) to start discussions about national certification. The CCHI is a formally constituted 501(c)6 non-profit organization, whose commissioners represent a wide variety of groups concerned about language access in health care, such as UMTIA's Interpreter Stakeholder Group, the American Translators Association and the American Hospital Association. Most importantly, this commission is free of conflicts of interest and constitutes an assemblage both legally and professionally appropriate to develop and promote certification for healthcare interpreters. More information on the CCHI can be found at [www.healthcareinterpretercertification.org](http://www.healthcareinterpretercertification.org).

So, we are on our way to national certification. But any old certification process is no guarantee that interpreting will improve, that interpreters will be paid more, or that healthcare interpreting will finally be recognized as a profession. Even the valid, reliable and credible certification process likely to emerge from the CCHI will help us only if interpreters are first adequately trained in the skills, standards of practice and ethics that support the healthcare interpreter's role. So let's hope that in our enthusiasm to progress quickly to the *who, what, when* and *where* of certification, that we do not forget, in the end, the **why**.

Cynthia E. Roat is a national consultant on issues related to language access in health care. She has made significant contributions in many areas of the language access field: training, program development, research, policy formulation, advocacy and organizational development. She is the author of a wide array of key resources in the field and the primary developer of Bridging the Gap, the country's most widely-offered training for health care interpreters. Ms. Roat is a founding member of the Seattle's Society of Medical Interpreters (SOMI), the Washington State Coalition for Language Access (WASCLA) and the National Council on Interpreting in Health Care (NCIHC), where she served for nine years on the Board. She is known nationally as an engaging speaker, a knowledgeable resource, and an energetic advocate for language access in general.

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*...Team Interpreting (Continued from page 5) ○○○*

need only take a few minutes. How often do you wish to switch? Who will signal for the switch? (It is generally agreed that the active interpreter gets to make the handoff in order to finish the idea or find a natural pause.) What will that signal be? A hand gesture, a nudge, a facial movement? For vocabulary support, do you want the terms whispered to you? Written down? What is your plan if the passive interpreter hears what may be a material error? (No, you don't get to jump up and scream out your answer like a game show.) Having some signals and a framework set up beforehand makes the work flow much more smoothly.

The workshop team ended with a "top ten" list of the benefits of team interpreting: It impresses judges to see the incredible flow of shared work. It is unobtrusive, as fewer breaks are needed. There is a standardization of vocabulary as our terms are shared and cross-compared. We can capitalize on our different skill sets. We can learn from our partners through observation. We provide error correction to our partners. We avoid fatigue. We build team spirit. We increase quality. And it is fun!

In addition to the benefit to the courtroom and legal process itself, the benefits of team interpreting to us as professionals are enormous. Our work tends to be quite solitary. It is amazing what we can learn by listening intently and observing our partners at work. In a trusting collegial relationship, we also get incredible feedback on which terms our partner would not use, and what they might say instead. Beyond simply vocabulary, we can learn the all-important courtroom demeanor. We can observe sensitive techniques such as interrupting a speaker for clarification or repetition, fitting in an attorney-client aside while simultaneously interpreting, even where to best stand for a witness in a jury trial. All of these observations can be carried into our own practices and make us not only better interpreters, but also serve to help standardize our practices throughout our profession.

I hope we will find these two workshops cycling back through in the upcoming reporting period.

*Lorane West is a Washington State Court Certified Spanish interpreter and the author of COLOR: Latino Voices in the Pacific Northwest. She can be reached at [patinowest@comcast.net](mailto:patinowest@comcast.net)*

## Meeting Our Members

By *Katrin Rippel*

For the past few years, Katrin Rippel has been meeting WITS/NOTIS members. This issue brings WITS' NWL co-editor!

### A Godly Education - meeting Ellen M. Whiting

"None of the other kids have to speak Czech! They all speak English. Why do we have to speak English AND Czech?" cried the little boy out to his father. "First, you don't have to speak Czech. And second, tell me, how many kids in your class speak another language?" the father replied to his little son sitting on his knees. The boy thought a minute: "Nobody, they all know only English," replied the son. "You see how special you are. All other kids speak only one language. You speak two!" The boy's eyes lit up. Nearby, his sister Ellen was listening and felt proud and special hearing her father's words which would tremendously influence her life in the years to come.

Ellen Marie Whiting was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Six years earlier, her parents had escaped from communist Czechoslovakia because her father feared persecution due to his anticommunist activities, and ultimately they immigrated to the United States. In spite of the general belief amongst Czechoslovakian immigrants that the Cold War would escalate and America would win the battle over the former Soviet Union, freeing their home country so they could return home, many of them avoided speaking their native language and didn't teach it to their children. The Czech language stood for their past, for fear, for what they had left behind, not for the glorious future in America they hoped for their children.

For Ellen's parents, however, education and languages meant everything, and they raised their children bilingual. In addition, Ellen started to study the German language. Her parents wanted to see her become a professor of German. Most Czech heroes, unlike the heroes of other countries, were not military men, but scholars. For that and in order to "become this very educated person," Ellen went for her postgraduate study to the University of Vienna in Austria. From there, she also regularly visited her relatives in Czechoslovakia and experienced through personal observation and conversations the reasons for her parents' escape and journey to

the United States. Her abhorrence of the communist system is still very vivid in Ellen today.

At the same time, Ellen came face to face with the brilliant but unapproachable professors in Vienna and the hierarchical educational system she was supposed to emulate. She began questioning why she "was working so hard to become one of those supremely educated professors who spent their time ridiculing and attacking one another instead of trying to use their talents to help mankind in some way." This culminated in her leaving Vienna and returning to the United States as an ostensible "total failure".

At that moment of Nothing, and in total desperation, she met God and started to study the Bible and to live by its principles. She joined with likeminded believers and traveled within a mission throughout the US, then was ostracized from the organization after pointing out discrepancies between the Bible and this group's teachings.

Having found in God the ultimate meaning of her life, she became free and able to go back to work with her language skills. She joined the Navy to put her skills to use, and later returned to Tacoma, where she lives today. At the Fort Lewis Foreign Language Training Center, she became a Project Manager, instructor and English editor for various language courses.

Ellen started the firm Crossroads International Translations to provide translation services to clients in the Czech Republic and the U.S., and interpretation services in courts and hospitals. She became a member of the ATA, NOTIS and WITS, and presently is an editor for this very newsletter.

Education is again special and important for her, but it is no longer the ultimate goal in her life. She does not aspire to become a Czech scholar for the sake of being a Czech scholar. "Czech scholarship is inseparable from Czech national identity, pride and cultural history, but by the same token, unfortunately, our scholars and writers also love to elevate themselves over others by using big words that no one understands, and long, complicated sentence structures and obfuscation." Ellen prefers simplicity. For her, all her education, her language perfection and writing skills are mere instruments given by her hero — God — and her intention is to put them to good service for the individual, the community and the world.



## IN MEMORIAM

Alex Mosalsky

Alex Mosalsky, past President of NOTIS (# 8) who served from 2002 to 2003, passed away on June 8, 2009 after fighting prostate cancer holistically for 12 years.

When I think of Alex, my dear friend, colleague, spiritual mentor, I never stop being amazed at the incredible depth and diversity of his background, careers, interests, avocations, passions and pursuits. His verbal portrait would be something along these lines: seafarer, sailor, philosopher, poet, craftsman, linguist, a free spirit. Many aspects of his life might be described as unique and extraordinary. Only very close friends of his have known that Alex was a duke - he belonged to the Russian royalty, being a direct descendant of the Rurik Dynasty. His full name was Aleksei Aleksandrovich Koltsov-Mosalsky.

Alex was born on March 15, 1940 in Shanghai to Russian emigrants. He was raised in the Philippines and San Francisco before his family came to Seattle in 1954. Alex graduated from the University of Washington with a major in Political Science. Pursuing his careers, he worked for AT&T in Washington D.C., at Boeing, then at the U.S. Information Agency. In 1965-66, he ended up in the former Soviet Union working as a guide and interpreter at a year long hand tool exhibition.

In the late 1960s, Alex severed all his ties with the corporate world never to look back. Once he told me that his paternal grandfather had been a naval officer, and he probably inherited love for and kinship with the sea. He started a career in the marine industry that lasted for 35 years. He was a professional sailboat racer, licensed captain/engineer, piloting vessels, and tourist boats on San Francisco Bay. He also did crab fishing in Kamchatka and the sea of Okhotsk. Alex was an inveterate traveler and traveled extensively all over the world - Asia, Europe, South America, Mexico, Panama, Morocco, the Caribbean, Uzbekistan and Lake Baikal. In the 1990s, Alex worked as a translator specializing in marine terminology. Before he retired in 2008, he had been driving buses for King County Metro for six years.

When Alex was NOTIS President, I was Vice-President. Under the tutelage of two great mentors, Ann Macfarlane and Alex Mosalsky, I made my first faltering steps serving on the Board. I learned a lot from Alex - the technical nitty-gritty of running meetings, and, more importantly, the art of efficient communication with people. Alex had an intrinsic talent for it. I believe that those of you who had the pleasure of knowing Alex, would agree that his calm, unhurried manner of speaking, tact, respect for and genuine interest in others, an ability to listen and readiness to help made each interaction with him a special treat. Having known Alex Mosalsky for 10 years, I came to realize the real meaning of the word "gentleman" as "a gentle man."

Alex was an invaluable storehouse of wisdom and high spirituality. He was a source of inspiration for many people. Alex knew and lived by a simple (not simplistic) belief — you can have much, possessing little.

Needless to say, Alex Mosalsky enjoyed the friendship of many people in the U.S., Russia, and elsewhere. On behalf of his friends and colleagues who remember him and hold him in high esteem, I would like to send Alex the following message of love and appreciation:

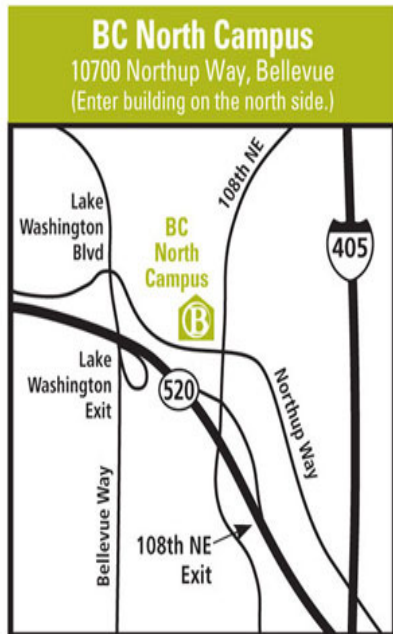
*Your sails are up, and you are on the go  
To sail whichever way the winds will blow.  
Whichever way your journey may pursue,  
We will be always looking up to you.*

*Larissa Kulinich  
Past NOTIS President*



*February 20th, 2010*  
*Time: 10:00 am to 2:00 pm*

Near the interchange of SR-520 and I-405. For map and directions click below:  
[BC North Campus](#)



*The NOTIS Med SIG Presents:*

## **Mechanics of Interpreting** ©

*By Linda Golley*

The NOTIS Medical Special Interest Group (Med SIG) is offering this 4 hour training free to NOTIS members (\$30 donation for guests of members). It is a great introductory course for beginning interpreters or a thorough review for experienced interpreters.

RSVP to [medsig@notisnet.org](mailto:medsig@notisnet.org) before February 15th to reserve your seat. (First-come, first-served.) Include your full name as you would like it to appear on your certificate of attendance.

Linda Golley has thirty years experience in health care, during which time she has acted as an ad hoc interpreter in Russian and Spanish whenever the need arose. She has a B.A. in Development Economics of the Third World, and an M.A. in Organizational Management. She has worked at Harborview and UWMC for the last 10 years.

Bring a sack lunch. Refreshments and light snacks will be provided.

To be held at BC North Campus:  
 10700 Northup Way, Room 268  
 Bellevue, WA 98004

Phone 425-564-4000



## Events Calendar

Date	Event	Details	Location
March 4-6, 2010	 Spanish Language Division 6 <sup>th</sup> Mid-year Conference	<a href="http://www.notisnet.org/events/notiscal.asp">www.notisnet.org/events/notiscal.asp</a>	Manchester Grand Hyatt San Diego, CA
March 8, 2010	American Translators Association (ATA) 51 <sup>st</sup> Annual Conference Presentation Proposal Deadline	<a href="http://www.atanet.org/conferencesandseminars/proposal.php">www.atanet.org/conferencesandseminars/proposal.php</a>	n/a
March 13, 2010	Introduction to Localization (item W2999) Tuition: \$49	Sign-up: (425)564-2263 Info: <a href="mailto:jamie.lucero@bellevuecollege.edu">jamie.lucero@bellevuecollege.edu</a> 9:00am - 2:30pm	Bellevue College North Campus Bellevue, WA
March 18-20, 2010	CHIA 2010 Annual Conference “From Face-to-Face to Cyberspace” Technology and Healthcare Interpreting	<a href="http://www.chiaonline.org/">http://www.chiaonline.org/</a>	Costa Mesa, CA
March 20, 2010	Carolina Association of Translators & Interpreters (CATI) 2010 CATI Annual Conference	<a href="http://www.catiweb.org/">http://www.catiweb.org/</a>	Charlotte, NC
April 10-22, 2010	Localization/Internationalization Engineering Workshop (item G9350) Tuition: \$879	Sign-up: (425)564-2263 Info: <a href="mailto:jamie.lucero@bellevuecollege.edu">jamie.lucero@bellevuecollege.edu</a> 2 Sat. 8am-5pm, 2 Tues. / 2 Thur. 6pm-9:30pm	Bellevue College North Campus Bellevue, WA
April 22-24, 2010	American Translation & Interpreting Studies Association (ATISA) The Sociological Turn in Translation and Interpreting Studies	<a href="http://www.atisa.org">www.atisa.org</a>	New York City, NY
March 9-13, 2010	GDC Localization Summit	<a href="http://www.gdconf.com/conference/loc.html">www.gdconf.com/conference/loc.html</a>	San Francisco, CA
March 16-18, 2010	Worldware	<a href="http://www.worldwareconference.com">www.worldwareconference.com</a>	Santa Clara, CA
March 18-20, 2010	11 <sup>th</sup> Annual ATA-TCD Mid-Year Conference “Blazing a Trail to Business Success”	<a href="http://ata-tcd.com">http://ata-tcd.com</a>	Scottsdale, AZ
April 1-4, 2010	ALCA 2010 “Creoles, Diasporas, Cosmopolitanisms”	<a href="http://www.acla.org/acla2010/">www.acla.org/acla2010/</a>	New Orleans, LA
April 22-24, 2010	American Translation & Interpreting Studies Association ATISA 2010 “The Sociological Turn in Translation and Interpreting Studies”	<a href="http://www.atisa.org/ATISAConferences.html">www.atisa.org/ATISAConferences.html</a>	New York City, NY

### ...Calendar (continued from page 11)

Date	Event	Details	Location
May 14-16, 2010	NAJIT 31 <sup>st</sup> Annual Conference	<a href="http://www.najit.org">www.najit.org</a>	Orlando, FL
July-December 2010 Registration deadline was December 7, 2009	TIP-Lab 21 <sup>st</sup> Spanish Translation/ Revision Workshop	<a href="http://www.witsnet.org/programs/INDEXcalendar.htm">www.witsnet.org/programs/ INDEXcalendar.htm</a>	online

For more international, national, and local events, please see: [www.notisnet.org](http://www.notisnet.org), [www.witsnet.org](http://www.witsnet.org), [www.atanet.org](http://www.atanet.org)

### NOTIS / WITS Board Meetings:

Organization	Date & Time	Location	Contact
WITS	February 27, 2010, 7:30pm	Julie Bryan's house	<a href="mailto:kennethbarger@q.com">kennethbarger@q.com</a>
NOTIS	January 25, 2010, 6:30pm	TBD	<a href="mailto:info@notisnet.org">info@notisnet.org</a>

All Board Meetings are open to the membership of their respective organizations.

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